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THE

South Indian Trade Journal

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CURRENT TOPICS

Rice Cultivation in India.

Improved Varieties—1926—27.

Rice is the premier crop of India both as regards area and the value of its outturn. On an average 35 per cent. of the total cultivated area is under rice; in Assam the percentage is nearly 80, in Burma 74, and in Bengal 70. Being mainly a monsoon crop, both its area and yield are affected, to a larger extent than in the case of any other staple-crop, by the amount and distribution of the rainfall. Owing to the unfavourable weather conditions which existed in some of the principal rice tracts at the time of sowing the total area sown (79,233,000 acres) and the crop harvested (29,636,000 tons) showed a shrinkage of 3·8 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The area and outturn were less than the averages of the previous quinquennium by 2 and 4·6 per cent. respectively.

As India required for her own consumption 93 per cent. of the rice produced, the reduction in outturn was reflected in the export trade which was valued at only Rs. 3,320 lakhs as against Rs. 3,997 lakhs in the previous year. Over 87 per cent. of these exports were from Burma; the other provinces cultivate rice mainly for home consumption. Outside Burma the main object which the Agricultural Departments have in view in their work on rice is an increase in the yield: improvement in quality to meet the export demand is of very secondary importance.

Bengal.

With nearly 20 million acres, or 25 per cent. of the total acreage under the crop Bengal is the most important rice-growing province in India. The efforts of the plant-breeders of this province have therefore been largely directed towards the improvement of this crop. In Indrasail and Dudshar the department has two transplanted amans (winter rices) which are suited for the heavy and light soils found in Northern and Eastern Bengal, respectively. The selected variety in the ans (autumn rice) group is Kataktara which yields heavy crops on fertile land. During the year under report these are estimated to have been sown on an area of 139,000 acres. Owing to the widely varying conditions of soil and climate these types are not suitable for all parts of the province. For Western Bengal, in particular, types are required which, while not deficient in yielding powers, will mature earlier. The possibility of evolving such types is receiving attention. The problem involved is being tackled both by selection and by hybridization, and some of the ans and aman crosses obtained are promising. Selection work on the fine Balam rice, which seems to thrive well particularly round the coast line of the Bay of Bengal, has yielded three strains which are about 12 per cent. better than the ordinary local seet. These are being multiplied for large-scale field trails. It has been confirmed that ans and aman paddy harvested, respectively 19, and 25 days after flowering give seed of good germinating capacity.

Madras Presidency.

In addition to the main paddy breeding station at Coimbatore, there are three sub-stations in the principal rice-growing tracts of the Madras Presidency. The four types distributed from Coimbatore (G. E. B. 24 and Co. 1, 2 and 3 and seven from A duturai (A. 1-7) have achieved popularity: they were grown during the year over an area of 145,787 acres from Coimbatore four more strains will be available next year for distribution: two are heavy yielders and two are

likely to be appreciated on account of their quality and uniformity. The selections from Aduturai have created such a good impression in the Tanjore delta that the demand for seed was many times more than the amount which the station could supply. The other sub-stations at Maruteru on the East Coat and at Pattambi on the West Coast being comparatively new, the breeding work there has not got beyond the initial stage. Good progress has been made at Coimbatore in investigating the possibility of combining desirable characters such as disease resistance, good stand, well filled grains, etc., in a single variety by hybridization. This work is of particular importance in the Tanjore delta where in some years not a single plant is found free from Piricularia oryzæ. The phenomenon of sterility has shown at Coimbatore an appreciable degree of linkage with the close bunching arrangement of grains in the panicle, which arrangement of grains in the paricle, which arrangements is in turn recessive to the loose, or sparse, type of earhead. Awning continues to evade a numerical ratio. The practice of transplanting paddy seedlings either singly or in twos and threes, instead of in bunches, has now spread over lakhs of acres. In the neighbourhood of Samalkota alone, about 155,500 acres were thus planted last year.

Burma.

The pure strains of Hoito, Bommadewa, Shwe-at, Taungdeikpan and Ngasein paddies isolated by the Burma department were grown on 287,939 acres, as against only 100,000 acres four years ago. They are appreciated by the growers mainly on account of their high yield, the increase given over unselected varieties being 200 to 500 lbs. per acre. They are popular, too, with the millers who prefer white, bold, uniform grain. which will not break in milling. They willingly pay premiums varying from Rs. 5 to 10 per unit of 100 baskets (4,600 lbs.) for such paddy. While active steps are being taken to make available larger quantities of seed of the types in demand, the search for strains which will fit into the special Conditions of different tracts still continues at Mandalay, Hmawbi and Akyab, and exoties, hybrids and pule line selections from indigenous types are under observation. A monure commercially known as A Ammophos, which is prepared synthetically from atmospharic nitrogen and mineral phosphates, has given at Hmawbi Mandalay a net profit of Rs. 12 and Rs 8 per acre respectively. Seed-rate experiments at Mandalay have repeatedly proved that five baskets (230 lbs.) per acre of nursery gives as good results as 10 or 15 baskets.

Bihar and Orissa

In Bihar and Orissa, Dahai paddy maintained its superiority despite the fact that the reason was abnormal. The Co-operative banks having taken up the distritution of seed, the area under this variety is steadily increasing. The three selections made from Kakharua at Cuttack have become popular in parts of Orrissa. Latissail a variety with short, strong straw, imported from Assam has done so well that an attempt is being made at Sabour to hybridize it with Dahia—an early variety with short, weak straw—in the hope of obstaining a mass of material from which types suitable to a ammonia and phosphoric acid, as in this province, too, proved an extraordinarily effective manure for paddy both on the farms of the department and in cutlivators' fields. In experiments made on a large number of plots to which it was applied at the rate of 80lbs. per acre (costing about Rs. 10) it increased the acreage yield by 490—900 lbs. of paddy and 14 to 19 cwt. of straw. Arrangements have been made to demonstrate the value of this manure in the fields of 350 selected cultivators.

Assam

The rices recommended in Assam for there high yielding capacity are the sail varieties Georgesail, Latisail and Indrasail; the ans Murali 36—30 and Basmati and the asra Birpak. Mamuring with bone meal has been found to give an immediate economic return; the residual effect of this manure lasts up to the fourth year.

United Provinces

From a cllection of 1,3000 rices made at Cownpore in the United Provinces 183 pure types with distincive characters have been isolated. The best of these were multiplied during year on field sacle, and over one ton of seed was given out to selected growers for trial under local conditions.

Central Provinces.

For the Eastern and Southern Circles of the Central Provinces selected strains of Luchai, Bhondu and Bhata Gurmalia, which are late, medium and early rices, respectively, maintain their popularity: they yield an average about 450 lbs. more per acre than the local mixtures. Two new dark-skinned types, Karia-Gurmalita and Surmatia, isolated on the Labhandi farm promise to be of value to cultivators in the Chhathisgarh Division who practise the broad-cast system of sowing rice, as their coloured stems, distinguish them from the wild self-sown rices found as weeds in the paddy fields of this Division. The early types Nos. 6 and 13 selected on the Adhartal farm are doing well in parts of the Northern Circle where in the absence of the irrigation facilities very early varieties are in demand. Selection work on late paddies has given two strains which are better yielders than the old favourite Dilbuxa. Drilling of rice seed at tne rate of 45 lbs. per acre promises to solve the labour difficulty involved when transplantation is resorted to.

Bombay Presidency

Rice-breeding work at Karjat in the Bombay Presidency has yielded two types of Kolamba rice, viz., No. 42 and No. 79, which are suitable for the North and South Konkan, respectively. They give an increased outturn of 20—35 per cent. over the local mixtures and are now grown over nearly two lakhs of acres. Selection work at Ratnagiri and Mugad is not so advanced, but strains of some promise have been evolved which are now being tested in the villages. The rice crop of Sind is being dealt with at Larkana where types of Kangni, Prong and Tajai are now available for distribution. In the North Konkan, a dressing of sulphate of ammonia has proved a good substitute on rice seed-beds for the rab method of burning the land. When applied to the crop at a later stage, quantities up to 300 lbs. per acre have proved profitable. On the laterite soils of the South Konkan and Kanara, bone-meal is more economical than ammonium sulphate.

Baroda State

Preliminary trials with the Karjat selecions of Kolamba rice have proved them to be desirable substitutes for the coarse rice Kada commonly grown in the Navasari District of the Baroda State.

Mysore State

Early maturing varieties of paddy such as Banku, Chintamani Sanna and Coimbatore selections are being distributed in the Mysore State in which they have shown great adaptability to Malnad conditions.

Travancore State.

In the Travancore State, the use of departmental seed combined with economic planting and manuring has resulted in an increasad profit of Rs. 24 per acre—"Review of Agricultural operations in India 1926-27."

Empire Cotton Growing Corporation

The Cotton Industry Act 1923 which provides for the payment of the spinners' levy expires in July of this year. The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations and the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association have come to the conclusion that a reduction in the rate of the levy from 6d to 3d a bale of 500 lbs. would not seriously handicap the essential work of the Corporation and would at the same time ease the spinners of a burden which, during the present period of depression, was by no means inappreciable. The reduction of the Corporation's income from this source may render impossible any considerable expansion of its programme during the next few years, but by drawing on its reserves, if necessary, no curtailment of its present activities will be necessitated.

The most important single factor limiting the production of cotton in Tropical Africa is the damage incurred as a result of internal boll diseases. The staff of the Department are investigating by means of a new method the variations in the resistance of Cotton to some of these diseases. The Annual volume of Reports from Experiment Stations, 1926-27, contains reports from stations in Queensland, the Union of South Africa, Swaziland, Southern Rhodesia, the Sudan, Uganda, Nyasaland, and Fiji, together with a report on the Corporation's Seed Farm in Nigeria. These reports provide a comprehensive survey of the systematic work that is being carried on at these stations, with a view to determining the conditions under which cotton can best be grown in each locality and the properties

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which a cotton should possess if it is to thrive there.

The following table shows the yield of cotton in countries of the British Empire, except India during 1918-19 and 1926-27 :—

Country.	1918—19	1926—27
	Bales of 400 lbs.	
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ...	15,997	148,118
Gold Coast ...	572	285
Nigeria ...	17,500	27,464
Uganda ...	36,530	131,728
Kenya ...	100	1,232
Nyasaland ...	2,591	2,792
Northern Rhodesia ...	56	363
Southern Rhodesia ...	...	604
Tanganyika ...	...	16,650
Union of S. Africa & Swasiland.	1,911	10,242
West Indies ...	6,086	5,909
Queensland ...	31	5,777
Cyprus ...	3,325	7,029
Malta ...	343	342
Iraq ...	...	1,800
Figi ...	...	797
Ceylon ...	...	186
Total ...	84,522	361,318

Indian Rubber Production

Rubber is grown mainly in Southern India and Burma ; in the year under review the area amounted to 138 639 acres which is 5 per cent. above that of the previous year. From the area of 101, 329 acres tapped, 23,004,167 lbs. of raw rubber was obtained, as against 19,970, 188 lbs. from 93528 acres in 1925—1926. Though the quality exported to foreign countries (23 million lbs.) increased by 3 per cent., the value (Rs. 2,60 lakhs) declined by 15 per cent. At the rubber station of the United Planters' Association at Aneikulum it has been found that the quantity of Bordeau mixture required to protect a mature Hevea tree against Phytophthora, the fungus which causes secondary leaf-fall, is 3—45 gallons. On areas difficult to spray, heary doses of urea have been found to mitigate appreciably the damage from this disease. In Burma secondary leaf-fall of rubber was completely controlled on two estates by spraying with Bordeaux. Manurial trials indicate that nitrogen is the principal food constituent required by the rubber tree, and that applications of nitrogenous fertilizers increase the girth as well as the yield of latex—"Review of Agricultural operations in India 1926—27."

Important Income-Tax Case

In the matter of Harmukhrai Dulichand the Commissioner of Income Tax referred two points of law to the Hon'ble High Court, Rankin, C. J., Ghose and Buckland, J.J. They were (1) "was the notice under section 22 (4) which was issued in this case so defective as to be legally null and void" and (2) " if an assessee has made a return in compliance with a notice under section 22 (2) and there after a notice has been served upon him under section 23 (2) and also a notice under section 22 (4) and the assessee has complied with the terms of the notice under section 23 (2) by producing the evidence upon which he relies, but has failed to comply with the notice under section 22 (4) is the Income Tax Officer entitled to make an assessment under section 23 (4) for failure to comply with the notice under section 22 (4) or is he bound to proceed under section 23 (3) ? In two simple paragraphs Rankin, C. J. with the concurrence of his brother judges, answers the questions which no doubt will be taken note of in Clive street and by businessmen elsewhere. "The first question," observes his lordship, " is whether there is anything illegal in the issue of a notice under section 23 (2) and section 22 (4). I am of opinion that there is no reason why these two notices should not be comprised in one document. The position is that the assessee is given one date on which he is first of all to produce certain accounts or documents required by the Income Tax Officer and he is also told that on that same date he will get an opportunity of producing any further evidence upon which he relies. I can see no objection at all to that procedure and I observe that in that case cited to us from the Allahabad High Court decided on the 4th January of this year a Division Bench of that Court was of the same opinion." In his lordship's judgment there was no difficulty with regard to the answer to the first question, namely against the assessees.

His lordship was equally clear, in his opinion, of the answer to be given to the second question which depended upon the construction to be put upon the 22nd and 23rd sections of the Income Tax Act. Section 22 provides for the furnishing of a

return of income by the principal officer of a Company, by the fifteenth of June in each year, without being asked. Provision is also made for the filings of returns by other persons. In it the Income Tax authority is empowered to issue notice on the principal officer of a Company requiring him, on a specified date, to produce, or cause to be produced, such accounts or documents as the Income Tax Officer may require provided that he shall not require the production of any accounts relating to a period more than three years prior to the previous year. That provision which enable the Income Tax Officer to require the production of accounts or documents is, in the case of persons other than companies, a power given on condition that a notice has been served, requiring the making of a return. There is no further condition in that clause. And after hearing weighty arguments, pro and con on the question of whether the Income Tax Commissioner in his consideration of cases before him must proceed in a judicial manner or not his lordship came to the conclusion that " fundamentally, no doubt the Income Tax Officer must proceed in a judical spirit and come to a judicial couclusion upon properly ascertained facts: though I would point out that the Income Tax Officer is not a court, and he is to some extent a party or Judge in his own cause. However it be and for whatever purpose it be true that the assessment to income tax is to be done in a judicial manner, the first thing which must be laid down as a condition before a person can complain of any departure from this principle is this that he too must produce the evidence which the law requires him to produce. It is idle and absurd for a person who has books of accounts and deliberately withholds them to complain of not being treated in a judicial manner. The judical manner is a manner which proceeds upon evidence and the basis of the Statute is to see that available evidence is produced. It is then and only then that the assessment is to be made upon a judicial consideration of the evidence. Otherwise it is to be made 'to the best of his judgment' and brevi manu "—"Capital"

The Lyons International Fair, 1928

The Lyons International Fair, 1928, in which the Indian Trade Commissioner London, participated, was held from the 5th to the 18th March. The Indian stand occupied 650 sq. ft. and included the following groups of exhibits :—

Artistic printing, railway publicity and literature.
Brassware, etc.
Carpets and rugs.
Fancy cotton textiles.
Fancy silk textiles.
Essential oils.
Tennis rackets, guts for tennis rackets and other sporting requisites.
Hides, skins and leather.
Benares toys.
Pickles, chutneys, jams, jellies and other condiments.
Cotton, wool and jute.
Minerals.
Oil-seeds, oils, teas, drugs, rice, etc.
Coir, palmyra fibres, bristles, coir yarn, mats, matting, etc.

Special endeavours were made to bring the Indian stand to the notice of commercial visitor to the Fair by the distribution of invitation circulars and of a pamphlet in French describing the salient features of India, with special reference to her export trade. As a result the Indian stand was very largely attended. Many enquiries were received and dealt with on the spot, an appreciable percentage emanating from countries other than France, *viz.*, Switzerland, Italy, the United States of America and England. Tennis rackets and guts for tennis rackets called for the largest number of enquiries, followed by condiments and brassware.

Burma Oil Company

The "Cut" in the Burma Oil dividend amounts to 10%, the final payment in respect of 1927 announced making 20% for the year, against 30% for the preceding year. The reduction has been generally expected on account of the competition of Soviet Russian oil introduced by the Standard Oil Company in its price war with the Royal Dutch "Shell" group. . . .

The preliminary statement of profits which as usual, accompanies the dividend announcement, reveals the substantial decline in net earnings of £ 588,047 to £ 1,914 772, arrived at moreover, after allowing £ 94,721 less for depreciation, but the saving effected by the reduction in the dividend enables the directors to maintain the various reserve allocations, and to carry forward

on balance, at £502, 416, a surplus over the amount brought in of £48,947. The insurance reserve receives £150,000 and the general reserve £200,000.

Tea Estates in High Spirits.

The strong position of the more successful tea planting companies is revealed in the announcement of a capital bonus of 100% by the directors of the Amalgamated Tea Estates, a member of the old-established "Finlay-Muir" group of Glasgow Companies. The existing issued ordinary capital is £478, 350 and a similar sum will be made available from the reserves for capitalization. It is noteworthy that this capital bonus is to be distributed in spite of the admission that profits for the past year were less than in 1926. Including the reserve appropriation for 1926, the company's reserves amount to £500,000. The company's main source of strength lies in the profitable character of its investments. The last balance sheet gave a valuation of £485,000 to these investments, but as the dividends received from investments last year amounted to £156,886, it would appear probable that they are undervalued in the balance sheet for 1927 the ordinary shareholders again receive a dividend at the high rate of 37½% notwithstanding smaller profits. In the case of another member of the group, the Consolidated Tea and Lands the dividend is raised from 30% to 32½ % while shareholders in the Kanan Dewan Hills Produce Company and the Anglo-American Direct Tea Trading Company again receive 37½% and 22½% respectively —"Capital".

Trade in Galvanized Corrugated Sheets.

In consequence of the heavy fall in home prices, the Calcutta bazaar dealers in galvanized corrugated sheets informed the importers that they would generally be unable to take up their contracts. Meetings of importers were held and representatives of bazaar trade were invited to discuss the position. Representations were made both through the medium of the British Trade Commissioner and by the recommendations of the Calcutta Import Trade Association and individual importers, with the object of curtailing the quantity of galvanized sheets reaching that market in the near future. The result is that during recent months a severe curtailment of imports has taken place, and there are now signs of a desire for renewal of forward business. It was felt by all importers that the system of selling forward an article like galvanized corrugated sheets for payment after 45 days was one which could no longer be continued, and the committee of the Calcutta Trade Association has been engaged in considering whether some new form of contract should not be brought into being, which would be agreed to by all importers, insisting upon cash terms, and also if possible a deposit.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce Extracts from proceedings for April 1928.—*(Contd.)*

The Import Tariff Schedule: Alteration of headings.—In the report of the Chamber for 1927 it was mentioned that, arising out of a discussion in connection with the tariff valuation of molasses, the Committee submitted a resolution at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India & Ceylon, recording disapproval of the action of Government in making changes in the headings of the Import Tariff Schedule without previously consulting importers likely to be affected by such changes. The Committee recently received from the Associated Chambers a copy of a letter to them from the Government of India, Department of Commerce, replying to the resolution. Government referred to the procedure followed by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence for the revision of the tariff valuation schedules. He consults, either directly or through the Collectors of Customs, the principal Chambers of Commerce at the five major ports in November each year, both as regards changes in tariff values and the classification of the units to which the values are applied. It is proposed that in future he should circulate to these Chambers all proposals affecting classification as these are received by him in the course of the first part of the year. The Chambers will be asked to furnish him with their views on the proposals by about September or October, and these will be taken into consideration by him in formulating his provisional proposals covering changes in both classification and values. Proposals affecting

classification submitted during the latter part of the year will, unless urgent, be held over for circulation to Chambers in the following year.

After considering this proposal, and consulting associations and firms interested with regard to it, the Committee informed the Associated Chambers that they approved of the suggested procedure.

The Import Tariff Schedule: Assessment of mixtures of cotton, wool and/or artificial silk.—It was mentioned in the report of the Chamber for 1927 that a good deal of discussion had taken place during the year with regard to the question of the assessment to import duty, of cloths composed of mixtures of cotton, wool and/or artificial silk. It was explained that the question was, at the instance of the Bombay Chamber, subsequently brought up at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India & Ceylon. A resolution was then adopted recommending that, in order to do away with the present complicated method of calculating, for the purpose of assessment to duty, the percentage of the more highly taxed material contained in a fabric, the import duty on all piece-goods containing an admixture of artificial silk and cotton should be levied at the rate of 11% *ad valorem*: and that similarly the import duty on admixtures of wool and artificial silk, or wool and cotton, should be 15% and on silk admixtures 20%. The main change advocated in this resolution was the reduction of the rate of duty on artificial silk fabrics and on piece-goods containing an admixture of artificial silk and cotton from 15% to 11%.

The Government of India, Department of Commerce, have informed the Associated Chambers that they have carefully considered the proposal but that they regret they are unable to approve of it.

Bill to amend the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917.—The Committee have recently addressed the Government of Bengal, Marine Department, in reply to a request for an expression of the Chamber's views on the subject of Mr. K. C. Neogy's Bill further to amend the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917; and they have issued copies of their letter on the subject for the information of all members. The purpose of the Bill is to give Government power to fix maximum and minimum rates and to give local Governments power to make rules for the appointment of Advisory Committees to be attached to inland steamer concerns at different stations. The Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill states that inland steamer companies are virtually in the position of monopolists and thus enjoy unfettered freedom in the matter of the rates they charge to the public. The idea of fixing maximum rates is therefore to protect the public against exorbitant demands: while the object of prescribing minimum scales is to assist new enterprises in competition with existing concerns.

The Committee, in their reply, took exception to the suggestion, which was made in the Assembly at the time when a motion for the circulation of the Bill was under discussion, that the inland steamer companies enjoy a monopoly. They pointed out that, on the contrary, the companies have to compete both with other forms of water transport and with railway services on the banks of the rivers. The competition of the country boat is sometimes ridiculed, but figures were quoted to show that it is very real, so marked, indeed, as to dispose at once of any idea that inland steamer companies are monopolists able to maintain rates on an extortionate basis. Admittedly Government regulates the rates on railways, but it is open to anyone to run a steamer or a boat on a public river: on the other hand, a railway has the monopoly of carriage over its line. Apart from this consideration there is a pronounced difference between the position of railways and that of inland steamers in respect of their liabilities as carriers. The law imposes upon a railway, as bailee, the onus of proving that as much care has been taken of goods entrusted to it for carriage as a prudent owner would take of his own goods of the same kind and bulk. The onus on the inland steamer companies is very much heavier. Their liabilities as common carriers are regulated by the Indian Carriers Act, III of 1855, and they have to discharge the onus of proving the non-existence of negligence—a position very different from that of the railways. It would therefore be manifestly unfair to subject the steamer companies to rate restrictions such as those that apply to the railways, while leaving them in a worse position in the matter of their liabilities to the public.

In their letter to Government on the subject of the Bill the Committee have taken strong exception to the introduction of the racial question into the discussion in such remarks as the following, which were used by Mr. S. N. Haji in the Assembly :—"The proper and legitimate share of Indians is not merely a friendly co-operation with the foreign companies, from inland navigation in order that " the inland lines of communication should be provided with carriers owned and controlled by Indians."

With regard to the question of Advisory Committees the Committee, agreeing with the opinion expressed by the inland steamer companies, have stated that there is no necessity for such.

The Cable and Beam services.—The Committee have received from the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India & Ceylon a copy of a letter which the Chambers have addressed on this subject to the Government of India, Department of Commerce. The letter is in the following terms :—

The Associated Chambers have had under consideration the announcements which have recently appeared in the press, both at home and in India, on the subject of the amalgamation of the interests of the Marconi Company with those of the Eastern Telegraph group. They have noted the improvements which have taken place in cable services of late as a result of the competition of the Beam system and they are apprehensive that, unless adequate safeguards are provided, an amalagamation such as is apparently likely may be detrimental to the public interest by substituting a monopoly for the present healthy competition. The Chambers understand that any fusion of interests will be subject to the approval of the Government of India and they would welcome an assurance from Government that, in any negotiations which may take place, the interests of the public generally, and the interests of trade and commerce in particular, will be kept prominently in view. Should it be possible for Government to indicate what steps are in contemplation for the protection of the interests of the public in the matter, such information would be greatly appreciated.

The Cotton Industry Statistics Act, 1926.—In the annual report for 1927 reference was made to a discussion which had taken place regarding the definition of the term " manufactured " in this Act. Under section 3 (1) of the Act it is incumbent on a millowner to submit a monthly return of cotton goods " manufactured," and the definition of the term contained in the Act was found to be not quite suitable. The definition was as follows :—

Goods shall be deemed to be manufactured when all manufacturing processes which the goods are intended to undergo have been completed and the goods are ready for sale but not necessarily baled, boxed or packed.

The reason why the definition was found to be unsuitable was, the report explained, that mills did not as a rule keep daily records of goods stamped and marked and that there would be considerable difficulty in submitting figures other than those relating to goods baled during the day. Proposals for a revised definition were therefore put forward.

The Committee have now been informed by the Government of Bengal, Commerce Department, that the Government of India have decided to adopt the following definition of the term " manufactured " in substitution for the one quoted above :—

Goods shall be deemed to be manufactured when all manufacturing processes, which the goods are intended to undergo, have been completed and the goods are baled, boxed or packed, or issued out of the mill premises without being baled, boxed or packed.

Fabricated currency notes.—The Committee have drawn the attention of the Government of Bengal, Finance Department, to the fact that notes not unlike currency notes are being sold to a considerable extent in the Calcutta streets by hawkers for small sums. The possibility of any one being deceived by one of these notes may be considered to be remote but there is always the danger of an innocent and ignorant person being cheated, crude although the imitations are, and the Committee have suggested that the sale of such notes should be suppressed.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce has made the follwing remarks in its reply to Govt., on the reference about Nidhis in this Presidency :—The third alternative suggestion of the Government of India that the Nidhis might be suppressed

does not attach the slightest improtance to the fact that nearly three hundred Nidhi organisations are working at present, supplying a very real need of the urban and rural population of this Presidency which cannot boast of an adequacy of banking facilities, and many of them working for the last half a century and more, so much so that people have grown to regard them as an integral part of the economic framework of society.

The second alternative suggestion that Nidhis might be recognised as a new class of associations to be regulated by special legislation is less objectionable in so far as they are peculiar to this Presidency and cannot be identified with joint stock companies or co-operative credit societies in certain of the principles of their working. The Committee are however of opinion that having regard to the nature of the irregularties noticed at present in their management it would be best to control them under the operations of the Indian Companies Act. 1913. The Nidhis are at present more or less under the sole control of the Secretaries and Directors over whom there is no effective check. The shareholders or rather depositors have no permanent interest and their relations can be determined at any time they like. The result is that the future interests of the institution are not much cared for. No reserve fund is created; no provision is made for bad or doubtful debts; and there is no efficient system of audit.

In the circumstances the Committee would suggest that Nidhis can be properly controlled only under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913. It would than be necessary, in order to preserve the present time-honoured principles of their working, to exempt them from the operations of just a few of the sections of the Act, particularly those relating to the redution of capital. The Nidhi might be classified outside the Limited and Unlimited Companies, and defined as an association formed for the mutual benefit of the members, with option to extend such benefit to non-members in the matter of deposits and loans, and having the number of share capital limited by the provisions in the Memorandum and Articles of Association, such share capital being deemed as deposits repayable on demand. It is therefore suggested that the Indian Companies Act, 1913, might be suitably amended in order to bring the Nidhis under its effective purview.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES.

Australia

Dumping Duty on wooden Safety Matches from Sweden.

The Commonwealth of Australia Gazette of 15th March publishes "Industries Preservation Act Notice No. 283" which imposes under Section 6 of that Act, with effect from 2nd March, 1928, a dumping Consignment dutv on wooden safety matches originated in or exported from Sweden.

Prohibition of Importation of Shaving Brushes, Etc.

The "Journal Officiel" of 26th April publishes Law No. 18, effective as from that date, which prohibits the importation into Egypt of shaving brushes or bristles, unless accompanied by a certificate issued by a Competent authority in the country of export or manufacture attesting that these articles have been properly disinfected and are free from anthrax. If unaccompanied by such certificate. the goods must be re-exported within one month or if so re-exported, are liable to destruction by Customs without redress to the owner.

Ministerial Decree No. 10 of 1928, also published in the "Journal Official" of 26th April applies similar conditions to bristles and hair imported for use in the manufacture of brushes and shaving brushes, but with effect from two months after the date of publication, *i-e.*, 26th Apirl 1928

GAMBIA

Dangerous Drugs Ordinance

Ordinance No. 6 of 1928 dated 16th Apisl 1928, cited as "The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1928," embodies the terms of the Bill designed to regulate the importation, exportation, manufacture, sale and use of opium and other Dangerous Drugs in the Colony and protectorate of Gambia.

The Ordinance has been passed to give effect to measures decided upon in the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on 9th February, 1925.

NEW ZEALAND

Prohibition of Importation of Articles Bearing the New Zealand Coat of Arms.

The New Zealand Gazette of 22nd March, publishes Order in Council (C. No. 54) dated 10th March 1928, which prohibits the importation into New Zealand, save with the consent of the Minister of Customs, of all articles bearing the New Zeland coat of arms or any design reasonably capable of being mistaken for the said coat of arms.

Mexico

Customs Tariff Modifications.

H. M. Representative in Mexico has forwarded particulars of a decree published in the "Diario Official" for 29th March and effective as from 1st July next, which makes a number of alterations in the Mexican Import and export Tariffs.

The important duties on jute yarn and cloth are increased and as regards exports certain goods are subjected to higher duties when exported other than in bulk or in bags of native fibre. Sacks are considered as made of native fibres if they contain at least 40 per cent. of pita, ixtle, henequen, palma or other fibres grown in Mexico.

Tariff No. and Article.	Rate of Duty.	
	Former.	New.
Import Tariff	Centavos per kilog gross.	
78 *a* Jute, raw or hackled:		
From 1st July 1928 to 31st Dec. 1928 ...	1	No change
From 1st January 1929, to 30th June 1929 ...	2	"
From 1st July 1929 to 31st Dec. 1929 ...	2	3
From 1st January 1930...	2	5
360 *a* Jute yarn ...	20	25
366 Coarse unbleached tissues of jute, abaca, pita, ixtla, henequen, Newzealand fibre, or burlap (canamase) of any weave containing up to 32 threads in warp and weft in a square of 2 cms. side, weighing up to 450 grs. per square metre ...	32	40
367 The same, weighing from 450 to 650 grs. per square metre ...	25	32
368 The same, weighing more than 650 grs. per square metre ...	20	24

Tariff No. and Article.	Rate of Duty.	
	Former.	New.
Export Tariff	Centavos per kilog gross.	
88 Coffee, unground, husked in bulk, or packed in bags made of native fibres ...	3	No change 3
88 *a* Coffee, unground, husked, in bags not elsewhere specified ...	3	5
88 *b* Coffee, unground and unhusked in bulk or in bags made of native fibres ...	3	3
88 *c* Coffee, unground, unhusked, in bags, not elsewhere specified ..	3	5

Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa),

Description of Mixed Cotton and Silk Goods.

H. M. Consul-General at Lourenco Marques reports that an order has been issued by the Director General of customs to the effect that in the clearance documents of the mixed tissues classed under No. 137 C of the Tariff, i. e., tissues of cotton with not more than 50 percent of natural of artificial silk, the exact composition of the tissue must be stated.

It is desirable therefore that exporters of these tissues to Mozambique should furnish the necessary particulars in their invoices.

Spain

Import of wheat Premitted.

The "Gaceta de madrid" for 3rd may contains a Royal Decree, dated 30th April suspending the prohibition on the importation of wheat into Spain.

Wheat may be imported freely subject to the payment of the normal customs duty which is 14 pesetas (gold) per 100 kilogs. net under the Second Eolumn Tariff. Importers must furnish to the Director General of Supplies particulars of the quantities imported, the origin and class of wheat, the date of shipment of the consignments and the port of destination

Customs and Trade Regulations

United Kingdom

Safeguarding of Industries: No duty on Imported Handkerchiefs and Household Linen. The Committee appointed under the Safeguarding of Industries Act has been unable to recommend the imposition of a duty on imported handkerchiefs and household linen goods. It is stated in the Committee's report that it was not proved that foreign handkerchiefs were being imported into and retained for consumption in the united kingdom in abnormal quantities ; foreign articles werh not being imported at prices below those for similar goods profitably produced in this country. With regard to household goods, while it has clear to the Committee that the substitution of printed bed-spreads for white embroidered bed-spreads since the war had affected the Irish Industry, nevertheless a duty could not alter fashion in that respect, and moreover, the printed bed-spread were largely manufactured by British firms and Northern Ireland was suffering from competition from British firms located outside Ireland and Dunfermline.

" *Duty on Enamelled ware.*"

The House of Commons has resolved to impose for five years an import duty of 25% *ad valorem* on enamelled domestic hollow-ware. 'Such imports are chiefly from Germany, Belgium and Holland.

Madras train Timings

Calcutta Mail	8 0 p.m.	8 0 a.m.
Waltair Passenger	8 30 a.m.	6 20 p.m.
Waltair do.	—	10 30 a.m.
Cocanand do.	8 50 p.m.	--
Bombay Mail	9 5 p.m.	7 35 a.m.
Do. Fast Passenger	7 5 a.m.	9 30 p.m.
Raichur do.	8 40 a.m.	4 50 p.m.
Renigunta do.	6 20 a.m.	12 noon.
Bangalore Mail	8 40 p.m.	6 30 a.m.
Do. Express	12 45 p.m.	2 35 p.m.
Do. Passenger	6 35 a.m.	8 50 p.m.
Do. do.	9 25 p.m.	8 30 a.m.
Jalarpet do.	12 55 p.m.	2 10 p.m.
Arkonam do.	5 45 p.m.	9 45 a.m.
Nilgiri Mail	7 30 p.m.	7 15 a.m.
West Cost Mail	7 40 p.m.	6 0 a.m.
Ceylon Boat Mail	8 30 p.m.	7 15 a.m.
Trivandram Express	9 50 p.m.	6 10 a.m.
Rameswaram Do.	6 55 a.m.	6 20 p.m.
Trichy Parcel Do.	10 50 p.m.	4 10 a.m.
Madura Passenger	7 25 p.m.	5 0 a.m.
Trichy Do. (Beach)	2 10 p.m.	1 30 a.m.

FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

Imperial Fruit show (8th)—

Manchester (Belle Vue Gardens), October 19-27. Apply to J. F. Tamblyn Esq., 5 Bloomsbury square, London, W. C. I.

Netherlands Industrial Exhibition—

Rotterdam, June 1—Sept. 15. Apply to British Section Nenyto 28, Rotterdam.

Sydney Business Efficiency Exhibition—

June 11-15. Applp to Chamber of Commerce, Sydney.

Lausanne Food and Agricultural—

Industries Exhibition Sept. 8-23. Apply to Committee du Comption Suisse des Industries Alimentaries et Agricoles 2 Rue Pichard, Lausanne.

Canadian National Exhibition—

Toronto, August 24—Sept. 8. Apply to Director of "Industries" Chepauk, Madras. Special stalls for Arts and Crafts, for Chutneys, jams, and jellies, etc. Freight, insurance and other charges from London, to Toronto will be borne by the Indian Trade Commissioner, London if the exhibits arrive in London before 23rd July.

World Automobile Congress—

September 25-29, 1928, Apply at 38, *via* S. Maria in *via*, Rome.

Dairy Exhibition—

Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, No. 1. October 23-26. Apply to British Dairy Farmer's Association, 28 Russel Square, W. C. I.

U. M. ARAVAMUTHU IYENGAR,

YARN MERCHANT,

453, MINT STREET, PARK TOWN POST,

MADRAS.

MONEY AND BULLION MARKET

PURCHASE OF STERLING IN INDIA BY PUBLIC TENDER

The controller of Currency, Calcutta states that on Thursday, the 31st May, 1928, tenders to the amount of £200,000 at 1s. 6d. were received and accepted, lower tenders being rejected. On Wednesday, the 6th June, 1928, tenders to the amount of £675,000 at 1s. 6d. were received and allotted approximately 74 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 13th June, 1928, on the same conditions as previously announced.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ON THE 22nd MAY, 1928

—	—	Increase + or decrease— on previous week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Notes in circulation ...	1,83,90,61,042	+26,69,637
Reserve—Coin and bullion-		
In India—		
Silver coin ...	94,57,72,391	+7,04,630
Gold coin and bullion...	29,76,36,580	+120
Silver bullion under coinage ...	6,29,63,963	+10,31,574
In England—		
Gold coin and bullion .	*nil*	...
Silver bullion ...	*nil*	..
In His Majesty's Dominions—		
Gold coin and bullion...	*nil*	...
In transit between India, England and His Majesty's Dominions—		
Gold coin and bullion...	*nil*	...
Silver bullion ...	*nil*	...
Total Coin and Bullion.	1,30,63,72,934	+17,36,324
Securities (purchase price)—		
In India of the nominal value of Rs. 40,73,15,200. ...	39,59,90,030	+9.37.500
In England of the nominal value of £ 2,855,000 —	3,76,98,078	—4,187
Total Securities ...	43,36,88,108	+9,33,313
GRAND TOTAL OF RESERVE ...	1,74,00,61,042	+26,69,637
Internal Bills of Exchange held on account of Government under Section 20 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923 ...	9,00,00,000	...

Percentage of metallic reserve to circulation (excluding notes issued under Section 20 of the Indian Paper Currency Act) is 75·08.

CURRENCY FIGURES, *for week ending 22nd May*—

	Rs. (1,000).
Rupees coined during week.	*Nil*
Rupees coined from 1st April 1928, up to end of week .	*Nil*
Rupees in Indian Branch of Gold Standard Reserve .	*Nil*
Gold in Indian Branch of Gold Standard Reserve .	*Nil*
Cash balance of the Imperial Bank of India on the 18th May, 1928	9,09,22
Including Government balance of	4,90,44
	1,000 tolas of Rupee fineness.
Total Silver bullion in India (whether included in the Reserve or not) . . .	6,35,97
Price of Mint Gold ready on the 24th May, 1928 . .	Rs. 21-7-6
Price of Country Silver on the 24th May, 1928 . .	Rs. 65-4-0

REMITTANCES TO THE HOME TREASURY

In pounds sterling.

—	Remittances during the week ending 2nd June, 1928.	Total remittances from 1st April, 1928, to 2nd June, 1928.
Sterling purchased in India	379,000	8,275,000
Sterling taken over in London	...	...
Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury...	...	...
Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve in England to Home Treasury	...	...
Council Bills ...	...	...
TOTAL ...	379,000	8,275,000

C. MUNUSAWMY CHETTY

Iron Merchant

RASAPPA CHETTY STREET

PARK TOWN

MADRAS

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

HOMEWARDS TO DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORTSAID AND MARSEILLES

	Sailings from	Madras	Pondicherry	Colombo	Arrival at Marseilles
D'Artagnan"	... 20.323 T.	—	—	19 June	7 July
'Azay le Rideau"	... 13.975 T.	24 June	25 June	28 June	17 July
'Gen. Metzinger"	... 15.900 T.	—	—	3 July	21 July
'Sphinx'	... 16.000 T.	—	—	17 July	4 August

OUTWARDS TO STRAITS, INDOCHINA, CHINA AND JAPAN

	Sailings from	Marseilles	Colombo	Pondicherry	Madras
"Angers"	... 15.645 T.	18 May	4 June	—	—
"Amboise"	... 14.450 T.	23 May	10 June	13 June	14 June
"Paul Lecat"	... 16.200 T.	1 June	18 June	—	—
"Andre Lebon"	... 19.260 T.	15 June	2 July	—	—
"Compiegne"	... 16.200 T.	20 June	8 July	11 July	12 July
"Chenonceaux"	... 20.323 T.	29 June	16 July	—	—

(Subject to modification without notice)

FREE WINE SUPPLIED—SPECIAL CONCESSIONS TO FAMILIES, MISSIONARIES, &c.

Rail tickets from Marseilles to Paris and London issued before embarkation in India

For particulars apply to THE AGENT, MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Colombo—12 Prince Street.
Calcutta—Stephen House Dalhousie Square
Madras—6/20 North Beach Road.
Bombay—Wakefield House, Ballard Estate.
Pondicherry—7 Cours Chabrol.

MARKET REVIEW

Cotton Yarns:—A quiet tone continues in the local market, and though the offtake has been only on a moderate scale, values show no decline from the parity of the preceding week. Small sale are taking place in Mules and Bleached. Some activity is also shown in Turkey Red especially in 60s. Buyers generally appear to be adopting a waiting policy. It is expected fresh businnss may put through as the Manchester market is dull and Spinners are apparently anxious to work at reasonable rates.

Cotton Piecegoods:—Generally speaking, during the past week the ruling rates of the previous week were steady and there have been no satisfactory enquiries, which may be partly attributed to replacement costs based on the present price of raw material. Some weak holders have therefore begun to show some anxiety and certain easier sales have taken place. Some retail enquiry is visible in white goods and grey mulls also show some improvements. Some cables for forward have not been put through as the other side was stiff.

Metals:—The market appears in a more cheeerful mood owing to the presence of some up country dealers. Local demand continues and stocks are not heavy. Prices are ruling steady but if the improvement in demand holds prices should improve.

Copper and yellow metal:—Prices are well maintained but forward business is impossible in view of the former tone in home like this prices.

Skins and Hides:—Those who made sales for April-May shipment have been severely handicapped by scarcity of freight. Stacks of bales have been stranded and exporters are faced with the risk of claims. In week ending 26th April about Rs. 36 lakhs worth of hides and skins was lifted for Europe and America but since then the congestion increased. The fortnight ending 7th June was exceptionally bad, the value being Rs 25 lakhs in the first half and Rs 56 lakhs in the second half, but since then, " S. S. Masula " and " S. S. Jalapa " have been loading hard. Similar is the experience of groundnut shippers.

MADRAS MARKET REPORT

TIRUPUR COTTON, RAW

Cambodia (a) 1 & 2 Rs. 325/330.
" 3 & 4 " 321/325; 307/310.
" 5 & 6 " 315/320; 302/306.
" 7 & 8 " 300/302; 294/300.
Karunkanni (b) 1 & 2 Rs. 290/292.
" 3 & 4 " 287/289; 282/284.
" 5 & 6 " 283/286; 277/281.
" 7 & 8 " 278/282; 271/276.

YARNS

40's Mule, 5 lb. bundles

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ring & Barrel (Binny) ...	5	13	0
Fighting Goat (Shaw Wallace)...	5	13	0
Green Mosque (Tetly Whitley)...	5	13	0
Spinning Wheel (Gordon Woodroffe) ...	No Stock.		
Lamp (Walker) ...	5	12	0
Gajendra Motcham (Bombay) ...	No Stock.		
Josyam, Astrology (Beardsell) ...	"		
Green Goblet (Gordon Woodroffe) ...	5	13	0
G. G. G. " ...	5	13	0

50's Medio

	Rs.	A.	P.
Camel & Elephant: (G. F. Mandley) ...	9	6	0
Camel & Elephant (Binny) ...	No Stock.		
Green Tiger (Brunschweiler) ...	9	6	0

60's Medio

	Rs.	A.	P.
Camel & Elephant (G. F. Mandley) ...	9	6	0
Camel & Elephant (Binny) ...	No Stock.		

80's

	Rs.	A.	P.
Camel & Elephant: (G. F. Mandley) ...	13	0	0

100's

	Rs.	A.	P.
Camel & Elephant: (G. F. Mandley) ...	15	0	0

120's

	Rs.	A.	P.
Camel & Elephant: (G. F. Mandley) ...	17	0	0

YARNS—(*Contd.*)

40's Bleached

	Rs.	A.	P.
Crane (Rising sun) (Taylor) ...	6	15	0
Fighting Kangaroo (Tetley & Whitley) ...	6	11	0
Blue Lion (Volkart) ...	6	10	0
Dividing Goat (Ralli) ...	6	8	6
Fighting Goat (Shaw Wallace)...	6	6	0
Serpent Girl (Beardsell) ...	No Stock.		
G. G. (Gordon Woodroffe) ...	0	8	0
Taj Mahal do. ...	6	6	0
Rama's Arrow (P. Holt) ...	6	6	0

60's Bleached

	Rs.	A.	P.
King & Queen (Ralli) ...	10	2	0
Fighting Kangaroo (Tetly & Whitley) ...	10	2	6

60's Super American

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wood cutter (Ralli) ...	8	14	6
Straw cart (Beardsell) ...	8	15	0
Hukka & Bull (Bombay) ...	No Stock.		
Fighting Kangaroo (Tetley & Whitley) ...	"		
Bullock & Clock (G. Woodroffe)..	8	9	0
Pencil (Beardsell) ...	8	9	6
Ink Bottle (Beardsell) ...	8	9	6
Lion & Hunter (Binny) ...	8	8	0
Elephant Procession (Volkart) ...	No Stock.		
Edward. (Best) ...	8	8	0
Fighting Goat (Shaw Wallace)...	8	6	0
Ram's Head (Walker) ...	8	4	0
Gold & Elephant (Best) ...	8	2	0
Lion & Lady (Shaw Wallace) ...	8	2	0
Peacock (Volkart) ...	8	8	0
2 Birds on the world (Stewart & Heron) ...	8	7	0

80's

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charm Seller (Ralli) ...	13	0	0

90's

	Rs.	A.	P.
Sanyasi (Ralli) ...	14	14	0

100's

	Rs.	A.	P.
Sanyasi (Ralli) ...	15	0	0

110's

	Rs.	A.	P.
Sanyasi (Ralli) ...	16	0	0

YARNS—(*Contd.*)

40's Turkey Red

	Rs.	A.	P.
Tower of London (G. Woodroffe).	10	2	0
Thousand Lights (Beardsell) ...	8	14	0
Light House (G. Woodroffe) ...	8	8	0
Green Horse (Ralli) ...	7	14	3
Umbrella (Ralli) ...	6	14	0
Pailwan ...	6	14	0
Green Snake (Beardsell) ...	No Stock.		
Yarn Merchant do ...	6	14	0
Gold Mosque (G. Woodroffe) ...	6	14	0
Boat man (Brunschweiler) ...	7	6	0
Green Elephant (Brunschweiler)..	6	12	0
Ambur Palace (Binny) ...	No Stock.		

60's Turkey Red

	Rs.	A.	P.
Double Peacock (G. Woodroffe)...	14	8	0
Nut Cracker (Beardsell) ...	13	12	0
Dumbell (Gillanders Arbuthnot).	,,		
Heart (Brunschweiler) ...	13	4	0
Ram's Head (Walker) ...	12	0	0
Double Horse (Parry) ...	No Stock.		
Charka (Ralli) ...	,,		
Wheel (Tetley & Whitley) ...	,,		

Japan Yarns

	Rs.	A.	P.
40's Foot Ball 10 lbs. Bds....	11	5	0
,, 5 stars ,, ,, ...	11	13	0

Japan Mercerised: Cotton Yarn or ,, ,, Diamond

	Rs.	A.	P.
2/64 5 lbs. ...	10	12	0
2/84 5 lbs. ...	14	0	0
Bleached 2/42 10 lbs. ...	16	0	0

YARNS—(*Contd.*)

Ahmadabad Mills

	Rs.	A.	P.
40's Zhummeri 10 lbs. Bdls. ...	11	4	0
40's Horse & Cow do. ...	10	0	0

Artificial Silk Yarns

	Rs.	A.	P.
Beardsell & Co., English: 150. Madras Courtaulds, Ltd. (10 lbs. Bdls.) ...			
X quality ...	23	12	0
,, I quality ...	22	4	0
Forbes Forbes: Campbell & Co. Bombay Italy 150. Monkey & watch (10 lbs. Bdls.) ...			
C quality ...	22	3	0
D quality ...	21	8	0
E. D. Sassoon & Co. Bombay Italy 150. "Krishna & Snake" 10 lbs. Bdls.) ...			
C quality ...	22	6	0
D quality ...	21	8	0
Manilall Balaboy & Co., ... Bombay. Italy 150. Krishna's Dance (10 lbs. Bdls.) ...			
,, C quality...	22	0	0
,, D quality...	21	8	0
Gordon Woodroffe & Co. Madras. English 150. Indian Lady and Peacock, special quality...	21	6	0

PIECE GOODS

Grey Mulls

			46 ins. 20×20			46 ins. 22×22			51 ins. 20×20			51 ins. 22×22			Average.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Ralli Bros.: Mongoose,	20 yds.	...	6	14	0	7	14	0	7	14	0	8	14	0	7	14	0
,, Lion,	20 ,,	...															
Walker & Co.: Engine,	20 ,,	...	6	8	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	8	8	0	7	8	0
T. A. Taylor & Co.: Rani's Head,	20 ,,	...	...			...			...			11	8	0	...		
Bombay Co: Lion and Snake,	20 ,,	...	6	8	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	8	8	0	7	8	0

GREY MULLS—(*Contd.*)

		46 ins. 20×20	46 ins. 22×22	51 ins. 20×20	51 ins. 22×22	Average.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Tetly & Whitley : Lady and Deer,	20 yds. ...	6 7 0	7 7 0	7 7 0	8 7 0	7 7 0
Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co : Motor Cycle,	20 yds. ...	6 6 0	7 6 0	7 6 0	8 6 0	7 6 0
Simson McConechy : Elephant,	20 yds. ...	6 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 8 0	7 8 0
Gordon Woodroffe : Goblet,	20 ,, ...			No Stock.		
C. Munusamy Chetty : Polo	20 ,, ...			No Stock.		
T. A. Taylor : King,	20 ,, ...	7 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0
Wilson & Co. : Nundy Bull,	...	6 6 0	7 6 0	7 6 0	8 7 0	7 6 0
Bombay Co. : Lion and Snake,	22 ,, ...			No Stock.		
Binny & Co. : Double Tiger,	22 ,, ...			Do.		

Grey Glasgow

T. A. Taylor : Queen, No. 607, 20 yds. 53 ins. 21×21 Rs. 11 0 0

White Mulls

			Rs. A. P.
Ralli Bros.	1703 53″×20 yds.	...	12 14 0
	1702 46″×20 ,,	...	11 4 0
Bombay Co.	7573 51″×20 ,,	...	No Stock.
	7572 46″×20 ,,	...	,,
P. Holt & Co.	9493 51″×20 ,,	...	,,
T. A. Taylor & Co.			
	9041 53″×20 ,,	...	11 6 0
	30 52″×20 ,,	...	9 0 0
Gordon Woodroffe & Co.			
	666666 50″×20 ,,	...	8 1 0
	77777 51″×20 ,,	...	7 11 0
	5653 49″×20 ,,	...	7 0 0
Wilson & Co.	LL73 51″×20 ,,	...	8 6 0
Best & Co.	4973 53″×20 ,,	...	11 4 0
Tetly, & Whitley,			
	T. 73 53″×20 ,,	...	12 4 0
	T. 72 46″×20 ,,	...	11 2 0

Glasgow

T. A. Taylor & Co.			
	9000 52″×20 yds.	...	12 13 0
Best & Co.	BBBB 51″×20 ,,	...	11 8 0
H. Scott & Co.	6666 52″×20 ,,	...	11 8 0

White Book Mulls

T. A. Taylor & Co.			
	84/87, 54″×12 yds.	...	8 4 0
	64/67, 45″× do.	...	6 14 0

Nain Sooks

			Rs. A. P.
T. A. Taylor & Co.			
No.	77 47″ ×18 yds.	...	7 6 0
,,	177 52″ ×18 yds.	...	7 12 0
,,	136, 37″ ×18 yds.	...	2 9 0

Grey Jaconets—45″×20 yds.

Bombay Co.	9851	...	No Stock.
	9861	...	,,
	B. C. 51	...	6 4 0
	B. C. 61	...	6 6 0
	51000	...	6 4 0
	61000	...	6 6 0
	G. G. G.	...	9 4 0
Gordon Woodroffe & Co.	1/002	...	6 0 0
	2/003	...	6 2 0
	000	...	8 10 0
Binny & Co.	1405	...	6 3 0
	1505	...	No Stock.
Wilson & Co.	1400	...	6 4 0
	1500	...	6 6 0
	8771	...	7 14 0
	8781	...	8 2 0
Best & Co.	88888	...	9 10 0
Parry & Co. :	888	...	9 14 0
	550	...	No Stock.
	450	...	7 10 0
	350	...	7 6 0
	222	...	No Stock.
	111	...	,,

GREY JACONETS—(Contd.)

			Rs.	A.	P.
	53″×20 yds				
T. A. Taylor & Co. :	6434	...	10	12	0
	6433	...			
	6432	...			
Hamilton Scott & Co.	912	...	6	9	0
C. Munusamy Chetty & Son.					
	1430	...	No Stock.		
	1530	...	„		

Cambricks

Gordon Woodroffe & Co.				
„ 2950 38″ ×24 „	...	5	7	0
Bombay Co.				
No. 70000 39″ ×24 „	...	No Stock.		
Binny & Co.				
No. 1550 39″ ×24 „	...	5	12	0
„ 1850 39″ ×24 „	...	No Stock.		
Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.				
Best & Co. 65000 39″ ×24	...	„		
55000 39″ ×24	...	„		

Grey Shirtings

T. A. Taylor & Co.				
54 ins. 12 lbs. 8 Swords B.	...	19	4	0
„ 13 „ 8 Swords B. 22 finished	...	20	4	0
„ 11 „ 7 Swords B.	...	17	12	0
„ 12 „ 7 Swords B. 14 finished	...	18	12	0
50 ins. 11 „ 6 Swords B.	...	17	0	0
C. Abdul Hakim & Co.				
50 ins. 9 lbs. 3 Shivaji	...	No Stock.		
„ 10 „ 5 Shivaji	...	„		
54 ins. 11 „ 7 Shivaji	...	16	8	0
50 ins. 12 „ 8 Shivaji	...	17	6	0
50 ins. 12 lbs. 135 7 Shivaji	...	17	8	0
50 „ 13 „ 136 7 „	...	18	8	0

White Shirtings

Giraffe B. 6—15	...	12	4	0
Parry & Co.				
D. A. 36″ ×40 yds.	...	21	0	0
C. Abdul Hakim & Co.				
M. M. M. 36 ins. 40 yds 40 HA 96		16	4	0
Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.				
H. K. 62 36″ × 40 yds.	...	16	2	0
H. K. 52 36″ × 40 yds.	...	14	0	0

White Ground Prints

32×32½ ins. 40 yds.	...	14	12	0

PIECE GOODS—(Contd.)

Maroon Cambricks

		Rs.	A.	P.
43″×26½ yds	...			
Gordon Woodroffe & Co. Municipal Buildings	...	9	10	0
C. Abdul Hakeem: Sun and Lion.		10	0	0
Best & Co. King George	...	10	0	0
Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co. Lakshmi Narayana	..	10	0	0

Two Red and white Prints: 40″×40 yds.

Gordon woodroffe and Co. Instalation.	...	15	8	0
Beardsell & Co: Ratna Vanki	...	15	10	0
Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Lakshminarayana	...	15	8	0
C. Abdul Hakim & Co. Jeumestami	...	15	8	0
Binny and Co. Iron Gate	...	15	4	0
Wilson and Co. Ram Doss	...	15	8	0
Hamilton Scott & Co. Seshasayanam	...	No Stock.		
Shaw Wallace and Co. Gajalatchmi	...	„		
T. A. Taylor & Co. Bombay Krishna	...	15	8	0

Turkey Red Pink Sarries

Shaw Wallace & Co. 7 7½
Sepoy 7 7½ 8 9

C. Abdul Hakim & Co.

Tiger 7 7½ 8 9
3 3 0 3 7 0 3 10 0 4 2 0

Buckingham & Carnatic

Buckingham—				
Shirtings, F.S. 92/98 per piece of 24 yds.	...	10	4	0
252/7	...	10	8	0
72/74	...	10	4	0
B.T. 78	...	12	2	0
B.T. 76	...	13	4	0
B.T. 80	...	13	4	0
B.T. 81	...	16	8	0
B.T. 82	...	16	8	0
66 c 500/600 per piece of 40 yds.	...	18	4	0
W.T. 66 White twill „		No Stock.		
W.T. 52 „ „		„		
H. 8, 305, 6097 } Holland; per piece of 24 yds.	...	7	6	0
Carnatic—				
Tussoor: B. 320 per piece of 24 yds.		10	6	0
B. 317 „		0	z	01

PIECE GOODS—(*Contd.*)

CARNATIC—(*Contd.*)

Coatings

	Rs.	A.	P.
B. 319 „	12	12	0
B. 312 „	13	6	0
C. 166 C. 500 Kaki twill per piece of 40 yds.	16	0	0
C. 165 C. 500/600 „	16	6	0
C. 169 „	17	4	0
B. F. 1000-1010 per piece of 24 yds....	10	4	0
976 „ ...	11	12	0
921 „ ...	11	0	0
920 „ ...	11	0	0

Colour Tussoor

	Rs.	A.	P.
B.T. 60 C/164 per piece of 24 yds. ...	10	6	0
W.H.D. 75 White Doria „ ...	9	2	0

KHADDAR

	Counts.	Width.	per lb.		
Khaddar unbleached :					
	1 to 12.	54″	0	10	6
	„	50″	0	9	6
	„	45″	0	8	6
	„	36″	0	6	9
	„	32″	0	6	3
	„	28″	0	5	9
Khaddar Double Thread :					
	„	36″	0	10	3
	„	28″	0	8	3

Khaddar Bleached 0-0-3 extra per yard on all sizes.

Khaddar Dyed 0-2-3 per yard extra on the above prices.

Dhoties, towels and sheets are available at the same prices as plain Khaddar.

The market for Khaddar shows a steady rise according to the latest advice from the All-India Spinners' Association.

METAL SHEETS

	Rs.	A.	P.
English yellow metal 4×4 per candy of 500 lbs. ...	235	0	0
Dittmnn do. ...	233	0	0
English Copper do. ...	270	0	0
Dittmnn do. ...	270	0	0

IRON

	Rs.	A.	P.
Belgium Bar Iron No. 2 : per cwt. ...	6	6	0
Basic Steel Bars „ ...	6	6	0
Steel Sheets. 2 to 5 „ ...	8	6	0
Steel Sheets. 6 to 9 per cwt. ...	10	8	0
„ 10 to 13 „ ...	11	8	0
Spring Steel ...	9	0	0
Octagon Steel ...	6	8	0
Swedish Bars ...	14	0	0
Pagot Steel : Flower Brand	18	0	0
L. A. X. ...	20	0	0
Tool Steel Yellow label per cwt.	13	0	0
Sheffield Yellow Label „	16	0	0
British or Belgium nail rods „	5	4	0
Wire. nails ...	10	0	0
Bullock nails, per case ...	47	0	0
Zinc Sheets Pure : per cwt. ...	27	0	0
Pig lead BM Refined per cwt. ...	21	0	0
„ English „ ...	23	0	0
Tin Plates 20×14 per box. ...	15	4	0
Spelter in Slabs : per slab ...			
Galv. Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ...	12	8	0
„ Plain Sheets 24 Gauge ...	12	12	0
26 „ ...	13	12	0
22 „ ...	12	12	0

SUGAR

	Rs.	A.	P.
Java-crystals : T. M. O. or similar : per bag of 2 cwt.			
spot ...	29	13	0
„ Forward : June ...	29	4	0
„ „ July ...	27	12	0

CAMPHOR

	Rs.	A.	P.
Refined powder, Japan : Per Picule ...	237	0	0
German (artificial). ...	222	0	0
Refined tablets-Japan			
3/16 lbs. ...	0	8	3
3/4 „ ...	1	11	6

CEMENT

	Rs.	A.	P.
Gillingham "Hand" brand ...	11	4	0
German "Stag" ...	10	4	0
"Peacock" ...	10	4	0
"Lakshmi" ...			

MATCHES

Swedish Matches

	Rs.	A.	P.
Safeties ¾ size: per gross			
Three stars ...	2	13	0
Safeties. Full size:			
Cock ...	2	13	0
Stag ...	2	12	0
Sulphurs: Full size:			
Medjedees per cese ...	142	0	0
Three stars ,, ...	142	0	0
Medal ,, ...	142	0	0
Guinea ,, ...	142	0	0
Sulphurs: Half size:			
Three stars ...	2	5	0
Horse ...	2	5	0
Goat ...	2	5	0
West India Match Company Ld., Bombay.			
Full size:			
Cheeta Fight ...	1	12	0
One monkey ...	1	12	0
Blue Horse Head ...	1	12	0
Girl ...			
Poppy ...	1	12	0
Half Size:			
Cheeta Fight ...	1	6	0
Girl ...	1	6	0
Blue Horse Head ...	1	6	0
One Monkey ...	1	6	0
Poppy ...	1	6	0
Rangoon Matches: Full size.			
Sher Tiger ...	1	8	0
Moon and Chariot ...	1	8	0
Rising Sun ...	1	8	0
Elephant and Swan ...	1	8	0
Adamjee Dawood: Full size:			
Red Scissors ...	1	9	6

KEROSENE OIL

American

	Rs.	A.	P.
Snowflake 150° per tin of 4 gallons. ...	4	2	0
Chester ,, ,, ...	3	4	0
Monkey 125° ,, ...	3	2	0
Elephant 150° ,, ...	3	2	0

Burma

	Rs.	A.	P.
Water Lily			
Fire Fly 125°			
Chukker ,,			
Rising Sun ,, ,, ...	2	5	0
Victoria ,, ,, ...	2	0	0
Bulk oil: Elephant			
Rising Sun			

BULK CHEMICALS

	Rs.	A.	P.
Lump Alum Per Candy of 500 lbs.	31	0	0
Rosin "F" grade American ...	65	0	0
Copper sulphate ...	105	0	0
Borax crystals per cwt. ...	17	4	0
Green Copperas candy ...	28	0	0
Sulphur: Rolled—Italian candy	45	0	0
Pearl—Italian ,, ...	65	0	0
Saltpeter T. M. No. 1 ...	80	0	0
Soda ash Crescent (B.M.) per cwt.	7	6	0
Bicarbonate of Soda Crescent (B.M.) per cwt ...	9	3	0
Caustic Soda powder per cwt ...	18	4	0
Bicromate of Potash per cwt ...	30	8	0
Bicromate of Soda per cwt ...	24	8	0
Sodium Sulphite per cwt ...	9	8	0

OLD NEWS PAPER

	Rs.	A.	P.
Elephant ...	26	0	0
Arrow ...	26	6	0
Pukka ...	26	0	0

SANDALWOOD

	Rs.	A.	P.
Sandalwood (Bombay) per maund	15	0	0
Do. (Mysore) ,, ...	24	0	0

VEGETABLE OILS

	Rs.	A.	P.
Groundnut oil: Salem 1st quality per candy of 500 lbs. nett ...	113	0	0
Virudunagar 2nd quality ...	110	0	0
Cocoanut oil: Trichur 1st quality per candy 500 lbs. nett ...	155	0	0
Alleppey 2nd quality ...	150	0	0
Castor oil: per candy ...	105	0	0

OIL CAKE

	Rs.	A.	P.
Groundnut: Hydraulic—per candy of 500 lbs. ...	24	0	0
Expeller per candy of 500 lbs.	23	8	0
Rotary ,, ...	23	0	0
Cheku ...	23	0	0

VEGETABLE GHEE

	Rs.	A.	P.
Rally Bros: "Basket" brand per case of 2 tins ...	30	0	0
Brunner, Mond & Co.: "Wheel" brand			
Gorden Woodroffe & Co.:	30	0	0
"Degchi" brand ...	30	0	0

DYES & COLOURS

	Rs.	A.	P.
Indigo: Locals, per maund of 25 lbs. ...	43	0	0
Synthetic indigo—per lb. ...	1	8	0

PAPER

	Rs	A.	P.
John Dickinson & Co.:			
Lion. Red Label, Cream laid. per lb. ...	0	4	6
Lion. Red Label, Glazed printings per lb. ...	0	4	6
Charles Morgan & Co.			
Three Crowns Cream laid per lb. ...	0	4	6
Three Crowns Glazed printings per lb. ...	0	4	6
Unglazed News printings per lb. ...	0	2	6
Unglazed News printing of Demy per lb. ...	0	2	6
J. B. Advani & Co.:			
No. 555. Printings. per lb. ...	0	4	3
No. 999. Printings. per lb. ...	0	4	3
Aeroplane, Cream laid, per lb. ...	0	4	4
Alex Cowan & Sons.:			
The Thames, Cream laid, per lb. ...	0	5	0
Leopard, Smith & Co.:			
Leopard Smith glazed printings, per lb. ...	0	4	6
Titaghur Paper Mills.:			
Cream laid per lb. ...	0	4	0
Glazed printings, per lb. ...	0	3	11
Bengal Paper Co.:			
Cream laid per lb. ...	0	4	0
Glazed printings, per lb. ...	0	3	11

COAL

Coal (Bengal) Per Ton ...	18	8	0
Coke (English) ,, ...	75	0	0
,, (Bengal) ,, ...	35	0	0

WOOL

Pluck wool white—per candy of 500 lbs. ...	210	0	0
,, black ,, ...	110	0	0
,, grey ,, ...	70	0	0
Lime Wool white ,, ...	90	0	0
,, black ,, ...	35	0	0
,, grey ,, ...	25	0	0
Goat hair: black ,, ...	25	0	0

HORNS

	Rs.	A.	P.
Buffalo: per 100 ...	22	0	0

HIDE FLESHINGS

Per candy of 500 lbs. ...	24	0	0

TANNED SKINS AND HIDES

Tanned Cow:							
9 to 9½ Up Country	1	4	0 to	1	4	6
8 to 8½ ,,	1	4	3 to	1	4	7
7 to 7½ ,,	1	6	0 to	1	6	3
Lights: 5 to 5½	1	7	0 to	1	7	6
,,			...			
Tanned Cow:						
8½ to 9 Bangalore	1	4	0 to	1	5	6
7 to 7½ ,,	1	6	3 to	1	6	9
Lights: 5 to 5½	1	7	9 to	1	8	0
,,			...			
8 to 8½ Bezwada	1	4	3 to	1	4	6
6½ to 7 ,,	1	6	0 to	1	6	6
7 to 7½ Vizianagram	1	6	0 to	1	6	6
,,			...			
7 to 7½ Ellore	1	6	3 to	1	6	6
Tanned Buffalo	0	13	9 to	0	14	4
Tanned Buff. Calf	1	6	6 to	1	7	3
Tanned Cow Calf	2	0	4 to	2	1	0
Tanned Goat Prime			...			
Tanned Goat Medium	3	1	0 to	3	4	6
Tanned Sheep Prime			...			
Tanned sheep medium	2	12	3 to	3	0	0

PRODUCE

Groundnut kernels, machine decorticated per candy of 500 lbs.	54	0	0
Ordinary ,, ...	53	8	0
Castor seeds: Salem 1st quality per bag of 165 lbs. ...	15	4	0
Warrangal. ,, ...	13	4	0
Myrabolams: Arisikarai 1st quality per candy of 500 lbs....	52	0	0
Myrabolams: Salem 2nd quality.	48	0	0
,, Northren (Bendu)...	12 to 20		
Nuxvomica: Local quality per candy of 500 lbs. ...	23	0	0
Divi Divi: Bellary 1st quality ...	23	0	0
,, Local 2nd quality ,, ...	19	8	0
Turmeric: Erode and Karur 1st quality ...	95	0	0
2nd quality ...	88	0	0

PRODUCE—(*Contd.*)

	Rs.	A.	P.
Black tamarind: per candy of 500 lbs. ...	38	0	0
Coffee : Plantation (o) per cwt. ...	90	0	0
" " (a) " ...	85	0	0
" " (b) " ...	75	0	0
" Peaberry " ...	100	0	0
Cardamoms " ...	80	0	0

GUNNIES

B. Twill 44×26¼ weighing 2¼ lbs. per 100 gunnies ...	54	0	0
Heavy C 40×28 per 100 gunnies 44/28 LK " " ...	53	8	0
Hessian Cloth 50″, 10 oz. per 100 yards ...	29	0	0

H. M. SHARAFALLY

Importers of Iron Hardware Cement and Dealers in Swedish and "Wimco" Matches.

20, SAMBUDOSS STREET, MADRAS.

Md. MOOSA HAJEE EBRAHIM Co.

Piece Goods Merchants & Importers of "Wimco" Matches.

GODOWN STREET, MADRAS.

Telephone: 3662 Telegrams: "Ragoba"

A. P. RAJAGOPAL CHETTY

Iron Merchant

263, RASAPPA CHETTY STREET

PARK TOWN

MADRAS

N. S. MANIAN & BROR.

Dealers in "Wimco" Matches and Vegetable Ghee

160, THAMBU CHETTY STREET

MADRAS

C. YALUMALAY CHETTY

Iron Merchant

RASAPPA CHETTY STREET

PARK TOWN

MADRAS

MADRAS WEEKLY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Week ending Tuesday 12th June 1928.

Money Markets.	Wed. 6th	Thur. 7th	Fri. 8th	Sat. 9th	Mon. 11th	Tue. 12th
B. C. Rate T. T. ...		$17\frac{15}{16}$		$17\frac{15}{16}$	$17\frac{15}{16}$	
B. C. Rate D. D. ...		$17\frac{31}{32}$		$17\frac{31}{32}$	$17\frac{31}{32}$	
Bank Telegraphic Transfer ...		$17\frac{31}{32}$		$17\frac{31}{32}$	$17\frac{31}{31}$	
Bank Demand Draft ...		18		18	18	
Banks buying rate Demand draft on London ...		$18\frac{1}{16}$		$18\frac{1}{16}$	$18\frac{1}{16}$	
Banks buying rate 3 months' sight on London ...		$18\frac{1}{4}$		$18\frac{1}{4}$	$18\frac{1}{4}$	$18\frac{7}{32}$
Banks buying rate 6 months' sight on London ...		$18\frac{17}{32}$		$18\frac{17}{32}$	$18\frac{17}{32}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$
France banks Selling D. D. per Rs. 100 Francs ...		920		920	920	
Belgium Banks Selling D. D. per Rs. 100 Belgas ...		257		257	257	
Switzerland Banks Selling D. D. per Rs. 100 Francs ...		186		186	186	
Germany Banks Selling D. D. per Rs. 100 Marks ...		150		150	150	
American Dollars Selling D. D. per 100 Gold Dollars Rs. ...		274		274	274	
American Dollars buying D. D. per 100 Gold Dollars Rs. ...		269		269	269	
Straits Dollars Banks Selling D. D. per 100 Dollars Rs. ...		156		156	156	
Straits Dollars Banks Buying D. D. per 100 Dollars Rs. ...		150		150	150	
Hongkong Banks Selling D. D. or T. T. per 100 Dollars Rs. ...		150		150	150	150
Shanghai Banks Selling D. D. or T. T. per 100 Taels Rs. ...		190		190	190	190
Japan Banks Selling D. D. or T. T. per 100 Yen. Rs. ...		130		130	130	130
Japan Banks Buying 60 days D. P. per 100 yen Nominal Rs. ...		126		126	126	126
Java Banks Selling D. D. or T.T. per 100 Rs. Guilders ...		89		89	89	
Java Banks Buying D. D. or T. T. per 100 Rs. Guilders ...		92		92	92	
Paris London cross Rate per £ 1 stg. Francs ...	124·18	124·015	124·18	124·17	124·012	124·12
London New York per £ 1 stg. Dollars ...	$4·88\frac{1}{8}$	$4·88\frac{3}{8}$	$4·88\frac{3}{16}$	$4·88\frac{3}{16}$	$4·88\frac{1}{4}$	$4·88\frac{3}{16}$
Imperial Bank of India Rate ...		7%		7%	7%	
Bank of England Rate ...		$4\frac{1}{2}$%		$4\frac{1}{2}$%	$4\frac{1}{2}$%	

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

Agents	Name of Steamers	Calling Ports	Date due	Leave for	Date of Sailing
			Homeward.		
G. W.	Clan Macnaughton	Madras	In Harbour	London & Dunkirk	12 June
Best.	City of Athens	,,	In Harbour	Marseilles & Dunkirk	
Best.	City of Lahore	,,	In Harbour	London	
L. E.	Apsley Hall	Coconada	In Harbour	Rotterdam	14 June
		Madras	15 June	Do.	
Best.	Marin Sanudo	Madras	13 June	Trieste	
Binny.	Mulbera	,,	14 June	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hamburg	
Best.	City of Mobile	,,	18 June	London	
L. E.	Braunfels	Negapatam	17 June	Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	
		Pondicherry	20 June	Do. do.	
		Madras	23 June	Do. do.	
L. E.	Rabenfels	Coconada	21 June	Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	
		Madras	23 June	Do. do.	
L. E.	Temple Mead	Madras	22 June	Hamburg & Marseilles	
		Pondicherry	28 June	Do.	
		Cuddalore	30 June	Do.	
M. M.	Azay Le Rideau	Madras	24 June	Marseilles	
L. E.	Poleric	Coconada	27 June	Rotterdam	
Volkart.	Veendyk	Madras	early July	Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen*	
Binny.	Mashobra	,,	10 July	Marsilles Landon, Hull & Antwerp	
G. W.	Harmodius	,,	11 July	London & Dunkirk	
M. M.	Amboise	,,	22 July	Marseilles	
Binny.	Mandala	,,	24 July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp	
Volkart.	Meerkerk	,,	early August	Antwerp, Rotterdam, Humburg & Bremen *	
M. M.	Compiegne	,,	19 August	Marseilles	
M. M.	Chantilly	,,	16 September	Marseilles	
			Outward.		
Binny.	Gambada	,,	In Harbour	Coconada & Calcutta	13 June
Binny.	Rohna	,,	In Harbour	Straits	13 June
Binny.	Erinpura	,,	In Harbour	Rangoon	15 June
G. W.	Harmodius	,,	In Harbour	Calcutta & Chittagong	15 ,,
Binny	Elveric	,,	In Harbour	Unknown	
G. W.	Clan Macil wraith	,,	In Harbour	Unknown	
G. W.	Haggersgate	,,	In Harbour	Unknown	
Binny.	Binfield	,,	In Harbour	Unknown	
G. W.	Rheinfels	,,	11 June	Calcutta	13 June
G. W.	Malakand	,,	14 June	Calcutta	16 June
M. M.	Amboise	,,	14 June	Singapore, Saigon & Haiphong (')	
Best.	Poleric	,,	14 June	Calcutta	
L. E.	Eelbeck	,,	14 June	Calcutta	
Binny.	Warfield	,,	15 June	Calcutta	15 June

STEAMERS EXPECTED—(*Continued*)

Outward—(Continued)

Agents	Name of Steamers	Calling Ports	Date due	Leave for	Date of Sailing
Best.	Havildar	Madras	17 June	Bombay	
Best.	City of Kobe	"	17 June	Calcutta *via* Rangoon	
G. W.	Sonnenfels	"	17 June	Calcutta	
Volkart	Brielle	"	abt. 17 June	Calcutta and Rangoon	
Binny.	Ethiopia	"	18 June	Rangoon	22 June
Binny.	Tairea	"	20 June	Penang	22 June
G. W.	Holywell	"	21 June	Calcutta	
G. W.	Clan Lindsay	"	22 June	Calcutta	
Best.	Maharaja	"	24 June	Port Blair	
G. W.	Clan Macnab	"	26 June	Calcutta	
Best.	Bloemfontin	"	27 June	Calcutta	
Volkart.	Meerkerk	"	end of June	Rangoon & Calcutta	
Best.	City of Cardiff	"	6 July	Calcutta *via* Rangoon	
M. M.	Compiegne	"	12 July	Singapore, Saigon & Haiphong(')	
M. M.	Chantilly	"	9 August	Singapore Saigon & Haiphong(')	
M. M.	Azay-Le-Rideau	"	6 September	Singapore, Saigon & Haiphong(')	

Rangoon Mail Steamer Every Friday.
Straits Mail Every other Wednesday with Transhipment Far East & Australasia.

* Transhipment at owner's option to Bremen.

† These Steamers take cargo to the far East with transhipment at Colombo.

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